

**COUNTRYSIDE VILLAGE (PWS 5420014)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT**

AUGUST 10, 2001



**State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality**

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Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the wells and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Countryside Village*, describes the public drinking water system, the boundaries of the zones of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The Countryside Village (PWS # 5420014) drinking water system consists of two ground water wells. A review of the Idaho Drinking Water Information System (DWIMS) revealed water quality information for the Countryside Village drinking water system. No volatile organic compounds (VOCs), synthetic organic compounds (SOCs), or microbial contaminants were recorded for the Countryside Village well water. The water sampling location includes water discharged from both wells. Consequently, water chemistry data recorded in DWIMS applies to well water from both wells.

In May 1998, arsenic was detected in a sample collected from the Countryside Village well water at a concentration of 0.006 milligrams per liter (mg/l). This detection is well below the current Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic of 0.05 mg/l. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to revise the current MCL for arsenic. In January 2001, EPA published a new standard for arsenic in drinking water that requires public water supplies to reduce arsenic to 0.01 mg/l by 2006. EPA is reviewing this standard so that communities that need to reduce arsenic in drinking water can proceed with confidence that the new standard is based on sound science and accurate cost estimates.

In June 1994, cadmium, chromium, and fluoride were detected in the Countryside Village well water at concentrations of 0.0001 mg/l, 0.002 mg/l, and 0.43 mg/l, respectively. These detections are far below the respective MCLs for cadmium (0.005 mg/l), chromium (0.1 mg/l), and fluoride (4.0 mg/l). The inorganic compounds (IOCs) arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and fluoride detected in the Countryside Village well water may be naturally occurring in the formations in which the wells were developed. From June 1993 to February 2000, nitrate was detected in the Countryside Village well water at concentrations ranging from 4.92 mg/l to 6.00 mg/l. The highest concentration of nitrate detected in the well water is 60% of the MCL for nitrate of 10 mg/l.

A Sanitary Survey conducted in 1993 indicated that the system was in substantial compliance with current Public Drinking Water Systems standards. In terms of total susceptibility, the Countryside Village wells rated moderate for susceptibility to IOC, VOC, SOC and microbial contamination. The moderate ratings are mainly due to the aquifer properties, high countywide farm chemical use, and the presence of potential contaminant sources within the source water assessment area of the Countryside Village wells.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

If concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, fluoride, and nitrate in the well water increase, Countryside Village should investigate various systems like ion exchange, reverse osmosis, or activated alumina that could be used to treat these chemicals. For Countryside Village, source water protection activities should focus on

monitoring any spills from the potential contaminant sources listed in Table 1 of this report. Most of the source water protection designated area is outside the direct jurisdiction of Countryside Village. Twin Falls County has a Wellhead Protection Overlay District Ordinance that can provide additional protection for areas outside of the direct jurisdiction of Countryside Village. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Twin Falls Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR COUNTRYSIDE VILLAGE, TWIN FALLS, TWIN FALLS COUNTY, IDAHO

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are attached. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories and their rankings used to develop the assessment also is attached.

Background

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the wells and aquifer characteristics.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

Since there are over 2,900 public water sources in Idaho, there is limited time and resources to accomplish the assessments. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. An in-depth, site-specific investigation of each significant potential source of contamination is not possible. **Therefore, this assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of the assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treatment of a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

The Countryside Village drinking water system is a community system consisting of two groundwater wells that serve approximately 108 people through 54 connections. The well is located northwest of Twin Falls, to the north of Rock Creek and south of the Snake River (Figure 1).

Nitrate represents the main water chemistry issue recorded for the public water system. Nitrate was detected in the well water from June 1993 to February 2000 at concentrations reaching 60% of the MCL. Single detections of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and fluoride were recorded for the wells at concentrations well below MCLs. The IOCs, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and fluoride, detected in the Countryside Village well water may be naturally occurring in the formations in which the wells were developed. No VOCs, SOCs, or microbial contaminants were detected in the well water.

Defining the Zones of Contribution – Delineation

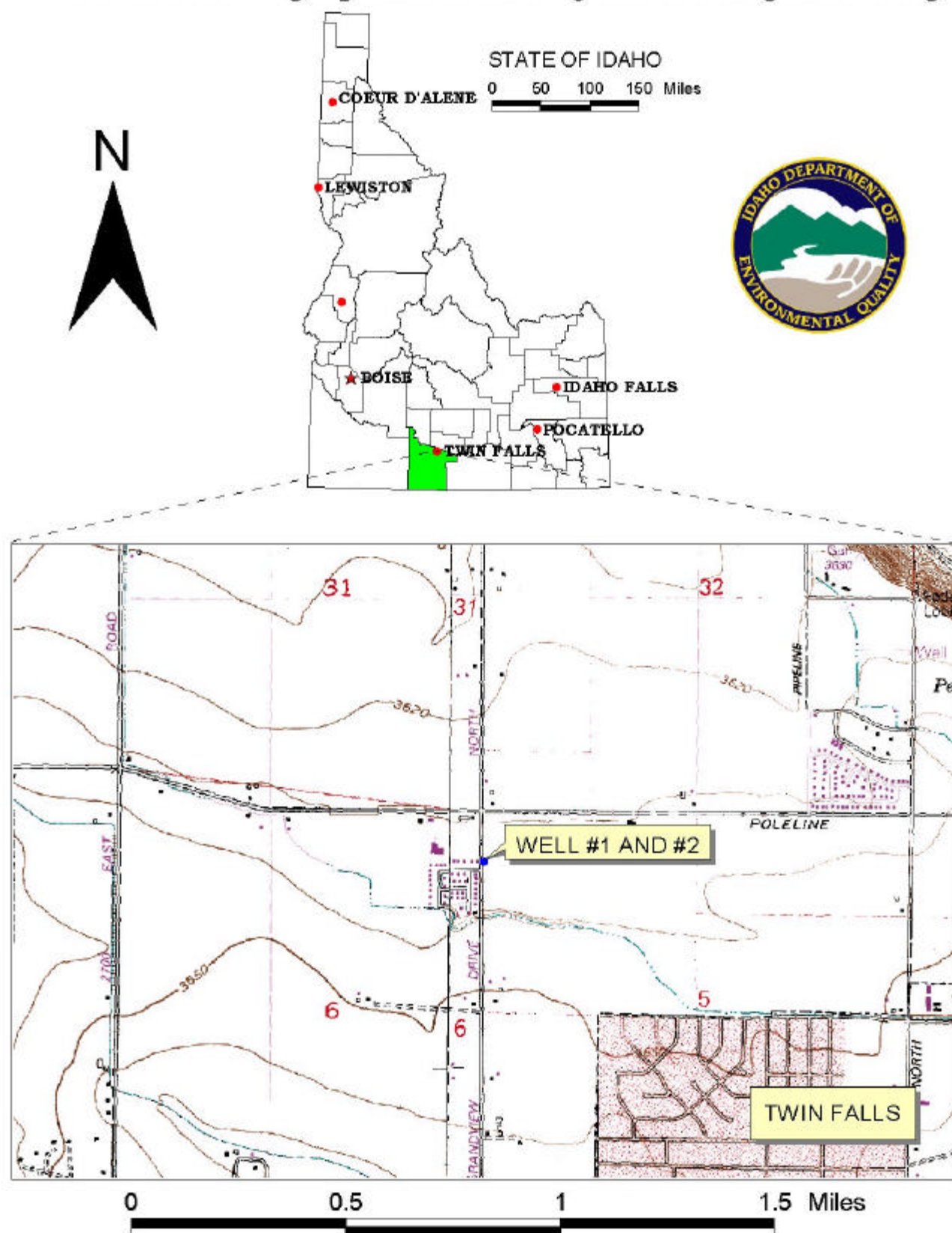
The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time-of-travel (TOT) zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well) for water in the aquifer. DEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA in determining the 3-year (Zone 1B), 6-year (Zone 2), and 10-year (Zone 3) TOT for water associated with the Snake River Plain Aquifer in the vicinity of Twin Falls, Idaho. The computer model used site specific data, assimilated by DEQ from a variety of sources including local area well logs and hydrogeologic reports summarized below.

The Countryside Village wells extract water from the Banbury Basalt which overlies the Idavada Volcanics. The Idavada Volcanics unit consists of welded ash and tuff, rhyolite, and some basalt flows. The Idavada Volcanics are up to 2,000 feet thick in the Twin Falls area and contain fractures and columnar joints, allowing some mixing of the geothermal groundwater in the Idavada Volcanics with groundwater in the Banbury Basalt (Lewis and Young, 1989). The Banbury Basalt is of variable thickness and is the primary non-geothermal aquifer in the Twin Falls area (Moffat and Jones, 1984). Basalt flows fracture at the surface as they cool. The fractures occur in the horizontal direction throughout the flow with localized, vertical fractures present in some areas. The Banbury Basalt is fractured and contains thin sedimentary interbeds. These fractures and sedimentary interbeds comprise the water producing zones in the Banbury Basalt. (Cosgrove, et al., 1997).

Regional ground water flow is to the north, but may vary with proximity to major creeks and the Snake River (Lewis and Young, 1989). Precipitation in the area is around 9 inches per year (Lewis and Young, 1989), however, a significant amount of infiltration occurs due to irrigation practices as well as canal seepage and loss from surface waters. Water leaves the area through consumptive use, loss to the Snake River, or underflow into the northern part of the Snake River Plain Aquifer (Cosgrove, et al., 1997).

The delineated source water assessment area for the Countryside Village wells can best be described as a corridor, approximately 0.75 miles wide and 2.0 miles long extending to the southeast, roughly parallel to Rock Creek (Figure 2). The actual data used by DEQ in determining the source water assessment delineation area is available upon request.

FIGURE 1. Geographic Location of the Countryside Village



Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by DEQ and from available databases.

The dominant land use outside the Countryside Village area is irrigated agriculture with urban land use to the southeast. Land use within the immediate area of the wellhead consists of residential property.

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided they are using best management practices. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination. These involve educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply well.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A potential contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted during April 2001. This process involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Countryside Village Source Water Assessment Area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System (GIS) maps developed by DEQ.

The Countryside Village wells have a delineated source water assessment area that contains twenty-six identified potential sources of contamination (Table 1). Spills from these identified sites could potentially introduce contaminants to the aquifer and contaminate the Countryside Village drinking water. Figure 2 shows the locations of these various potential contaminant sites relative to the wellhead.

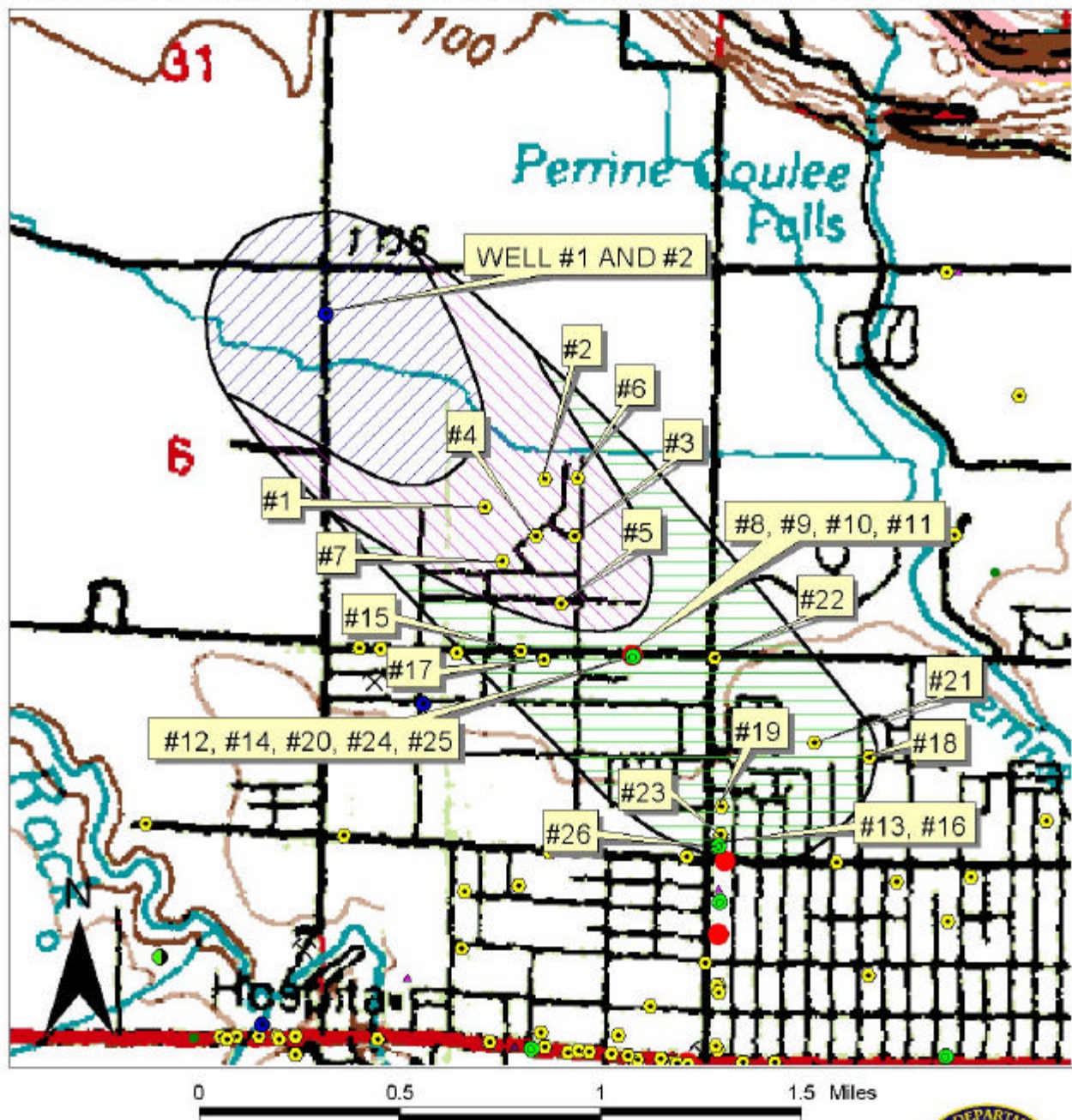
Table 1. Countryside Village, Potential Contaminant Inventory

Site #	Source Description	TOT Zone ¹ (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ²
1	Carpet & Rug Cleaners	3-6	Database Search	IOC, VOC
2	Window Cleaning	3-6	Database Search	Minimal IOC
3	General Contractors	3-6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
4	Landscape Contractors	3-6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
5	Excavating Contractors	3-6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
6	Floor Laying Refinishing & Resurfacing	3-6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
7	Trucking-Contract Hauling	3-6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
8	LUST, Cleanup Completed , Impact: Ground Water	6-10	Database Search	VOC, SOC
9	UST, State Government; Closed	6-10	Database Search	VOC, SOC
10	UST, State Government; Closed	6-10	Database Search	VOC, SOC
11	UST, College of Southern Idaho; Closed	6-10	Database Search	VOC, SOC
12	Campgrounds	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
13	General Contractors	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
14	Petroleum Products (Wholesale)	6-10	Database Search	VOC, SOC
15	General Contractors	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
16	Swimming Pool Dealers & Design	6-10	Database Search	IOC
17	General Contractors	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
18	Oils-Lubricating-Wholesale	6-10	Database Search	VOC, SOC
19	General Contractors	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
20	Pipe Line Equipment	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
21	Home Builders	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
22	Hospitals	6-10	Database Search	VOS, SOC, Microbes
23	Storage-Household & Commercial	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
24	RICRIS Site, College of Southern Idaho	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
25	RICRIS Site, Idaho State Dept of Ag.	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
26	RICRIS Site, Diesel Repair	6-10	Database Search	ICO, VOC, SOC

¹ TOT = time-of-travel (in years) for a potential contaminant to reach the wellhead

² IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Figure 2. Countryside Village Delineation Map and Potential Contaminant Source Locations



PWS# 5420014
WELL #1 and #2

Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The water system's susceptibility to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

Hydrologic sensitivity to potential contaminants was high for the Countryside Village wells (Table 2). This reflects the nature of the soils being in the well-drained to moderately-drained class, the vadose zone (zone from land surface to the water table) being made predominantly of fractured basalt, and the first ground water being located within 300 feet of ground surface, all of which makes the wells susceptible to potential contaminants. According to the well logs, the Countryside Village wells do not contain at least 50 cumulative feet of low permeability units that could retard downward movement of contaminants.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. The Countryside Village drinking water system consists of two wells that extract ground water for domestic use. The system construction score was moderate for the Countryside Village wells. A Sanitary Survey was conducted in 1993 and determined that the wells were in compliance with wellhead and surface seal standards. The well is not in the 100-year flood zone and is protected from surface flooding.

Well logs were available for the Countryside Village wells and show that the wells do not meet current well construction standards, although they did at the time they were constructed. The IDWR Well Construction Standards Rules (1993) require all PWSs to follow DEQ standards as well. IDAPA 58.01.08.550 requires that PWSs follow the Recommended Standards for Water Works (1997) during construction. Under current standards, all PWS wells capable of producing more than 90 gallons of water per minute are required to have a minimum of a 4-hour pump test. The Countryside Village wells, constructed in 1978, had 1-hour pump tests. Additionally, current standards require that 8-inch diameter casing have a thickness of 0.322 inches. The 8-inch diameter casings for the two Countryside Village wells have a thickness of 0.250 inches. The Countryside Village wells have the requisite 50-foot buffer around the wellhead and both casings extend into an impermeable layer.

Potential Contaminant Sources and Land Use

The two Countryside Village wells rated moderate (Table 2) for potential contaminant sources and land use for IOCs (e.g., nitrates), VOCs (e.g., petroleum products), and SOC (e.g., pesticides). Agricultural land use, high countywide chemical use, the presence of a nitrate priority area, and the presence of potential contaminant sources within the delineated source water assessment area (but not the 3-year time of travel zone) contributed to the moderate rankings. The two Countryside Village wells rated low (Table 2) for potential contaminant sources and land use for microbial contamination (e.g., total coliform). These ratings are due to the fact that potential microbial contaminant sources in the delineated source water area are less numerous than for IOCs, VOCs, and SOC.

Final Susceptibility Ranking

A detection above a drinking water standard MCL or a detection of total coliform bacteria or fecal coliform bacteria at the wellhead will automatically give a high susceptibility rating to a well despite the land use of the area because a pathway for contamination already exists. Hydrologic sensitivity and system construction scores are heavily weighted in the final scores. Having multiple potential contaminant sources in the 0 to 3-year time of travel zone (Zone 1B) and a large percentage of agricultural land contribute greatly to the overall ranking. In terms of total susceptibility, the Countryside Village wells rate moderate for susceptibility to IOC, VOC, SOC, and microbial contamination due to due to aquifer properties, agricultural land use in the source water assessment area, and the presence of potential contaminant sources in the source water assessment area. High countywide farm chemical use also contributes to the susceptibility ranking.

Table 2. Summary of the Countryside Village Wells Susceptibility Evaluation

Well	Susceptibility Scores ¹									
	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	Final Susceptibility Ranking			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
Well #1	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	
Well #2	H	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	

¹H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, L = Low Susceptibility,

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Susceptibility Summary

Nitrate represents the main water chemistry issues recorded for the public water system. Nitrate was detected in the well water from June 1993 to February 2000 at concentrations reaching 60% of the MCL. Single detections of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and fluoride were recorded for the wells at concentrations well below MCLs. The IOCs, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and fluoride, detected in the Countryside Village well water may be naturally occurring in the formations in which the wells were developed. No VOCs, SOCs, or microbial contaminants were detected in the well water.

A nitrate priority area crosses the delineated source water area for the Countryside Village wells. Countywide farm chemical use is considered high in this area and the delineated source water area for the wells are surrounded by a significant amount of irrigated agricultural land. Additionally, potential sources of contamination exist in the delineated source water area.

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. If concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, fluoride, or nitrate in the well water increase, Countryside Village should investigate various systems like ion exchange, reverse osmosis, or activated alumina that could

be used to treat these IOC's. Though water quality is generally good for Countryside Village, the highly fractured nature of the basalt aquifer could lead to cross-contamination from shallower fractures to deeper fractures depending on well construction. Any surface releases should be monitored to prevent contaminants from infiltrating to the ground water producing zones.

For Countryside Village, source water protection activities should focus on monitoring spills from businesses with potential IOC, VOC, SOC, or microbial contaminants. Most of the designated source water protection areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of Countryside Village. Twin Falls County has a Wellhead Protection Overlay District Ordinance that can provide additional protection for areas outside of the direct jurisdiction of the City of Twin Falls. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Continued vigilance in keeping the well protected from surface flooding can also keep the potential for contamination reduced. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, wellhead protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Assistance

Public water supplies and others may call the following DEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the DEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Twin Falls Regional DEQ Office (208) 736-2190

State DEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www2.state.id.us/deq>

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at 1-800-962-3257 for assistance with wellhead protection strategies.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as “Superfund” is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100-year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

References Cited

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Attachment A

Countryside Village
Susceptibility Analysis
Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)
- 2) 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- ≥ 13 High Susceptibility

1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	3/15/78				
Driller Log Available	YES				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1993			
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	YES	0			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		2			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
Total Hydrologic Score		6			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	IRRIGATED CROPLAND	2	2	2	2
Farm chemical use high	YES	2	0	2	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		4	2	4	2
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	4	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		4	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	YES	2	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		4	4	4	4
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		10	4	4	4
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Land Use Zone II 25 to 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		1	1	1	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		4	4	4	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III					
Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		2	2	2	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		20	12	14	6
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		12	10	11	10
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	3/15/78				
Driller Log Available	YES				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1993			
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	YES	0			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		2			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
Total Hydrologic Score		6			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	IRRIGATED CROPLAND	2	2	2	2
Farm chemical use high	YES	2	0	2	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		4	2	4	2
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	4	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		4	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	YES	2	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		4	4	4	4
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		10	4	4	4
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Land Use Zone II 25 to 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		1	1	1	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		4	4	4	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III					
Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		2	2	2	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		20	12	14	6
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		12	10	11	10
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate